In the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-25. (CANCELED)

26. (NEW) An isolated nucleic acid molecule selected from the group consisting of:

a) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID Nos. 1 to 8 or their complementary nucleotide sequences;

b) a nucleic acid molecule which will hybridize with a nucleotide sequence according to a) under stringent conditions;

c) a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence which has sufficient homology with a nucleotide sequence according to a) or b) to be a functional analogue thereof;

d) a nucleic acid molecule which exhibits a genetic code degeneration relationship with respect to a nucleotide sequence according to any of a) to c); and

e) a nucleic acid molecule according to any nucleotide sequence of a) to d) which has been modified by deletions, additions, substitutions, translocations, inversions and/or insertions and is a functional analogue of a nucleotide sequence according to any of a) to d).

27. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence as stated under c) has at least 40% homology with one of the nucleotide sequences stated under a).

28. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence as stated under c) has at least 60% homology with one of the nucleotide sequences stated under a).

29. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence as stated under c) has at least 70% homology with one of the nucleotide sequences stated under a).

30. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence as stated under c) has at least 80% homology with one of the nucleotide sequences stated under a).

31. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleotide sequence as stated under c) has at least 90% homology with one of the nucleotide sequences stated under a).

32. (NEW) The nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, wherein the nucleic acid molecule is at least one of genomic DNA, cDNA or RNA.

33. (NEW) A vector comprising a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26.

34. (NEW) A host cell comprising the vector according to claim 33.

35. (NEW) A polypeptide encoded by a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26.

36. (NEW) A recognition molecule directed against at least one of a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, a vector according to claim 33, a host cell according to claim 34 or a polypeptide according to claim 35.

37. (NEW) The recognition molecule according to claim 36 being at least one of an antibody, an antibody fragment or an antisense construct.

38. (NEW) The recognition molecule according to claim 36 being an RNA interference molecule.

39. (NEW) A vaccine comprising at least one of a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, a vector according to claim 33, a host cell according to claim 34, a polypeptide according to claim 35, or a recognition molecule according to claims 36 or 37 or 38, optionally with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

40. (NEW) A method for the detection of graft reactions in a sample from a patient, characterized in that a level of at least one nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26 is determined in the sample, and the level is compared with a control level of a comparative sample from a healthy patient, wherein the graft reactions or the absence thereof (tolerance) are detected by a modified level in the sample as compared to the control level.

41. (NEW) The method according to claim 40 wherein said graft is selected from at least one of lung, spleen, heart, kidney, liver, pancreas, or tissues.

42. (NEW) The method according to claim 40, wherein said graft is selected from the group consisting of islets, aortas, or cartilage.

43. (NEW) The method according to claim 40, wherein a DNA or RNA concentration, gene expression, number of copies of a nucleic acid, peptide

concentration, peptide activity and/or as concentration of isoforms are determined as said level.

44. (NEW) The method according to claim 40, wherein said level is determined as an mRNA concentration.

45. (NEW) The method according to claim 40, wherein at least one of a rejection crisis, a rejection reaction, a course of a rejection, a tolerance reaction, or a course of a tolerance is detected as said graft reaction.

46. (NEW) The method according to claim 33, wherein said rejection crisis, rejection reaction or course of a rejection is detected by a reduced level of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 3 and SEQ ID No. 7 or their complementary nucleotide sequences.

47. (NEW) The method according to claim 33, wherein said rejection reaction, course of a rejection or rejection crisis is detected by an increased level of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 1 and SEQ ID No. 2 or their complementary nucleotide sequences.

48. (NEW) The method according to claim 40, wherein said tolerance or course of a tolerance is detected by an increased level of a nucleic acid molecule comprising a nucleotide sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID No. 3, SEQ ID No. 4, SEQ ID No. 5, SEQ ID No. 6, SEQ ID No. 7 and SEQ ID No. 8 or their complementary nucleotide sequences.

49. (NEW) Use of a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, vector according to claim 33, host cell according to claim 34, polypeptide according to claim 35, recognition molecule according to claims 36 or 37 or 38 and/or

vaccine according to claim 39 in at least one of medical prophylaxis, clinical follow-up, graft follow-up treatment, clinical diagnostics or therapy.

50. (NEW) The use of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 49 for the detection of T-cell-mediated immune processes.

51. (NEW) The use of the nucleic acid molecule according to claim 49 for the detection of pathogenic T-cell-mediated immune processes.

52. (NEW) The use according to claim 50, wherein said T-cell-mediated immune processes are auto-immune diseases or inflammations.

53. (NEW) The use according to claim 50, wherein said T-cell-mediated immune processes are selected from the group consisting of an antiglomerular basal membrane disease, auto-immune diseases of the nervous system, systemic lupus erythematosus, Addison's disease, antiphospholipid syndrome, IgA glomerulonephritis, Goodpasture's syndrome, Lambert-Eaton myasthenic syndrome, bullous pemphigoid, thrombocytopenic idiopathic purpura, auto-immune thyroiditis, rheumatoid arthritis, insulin-dependent diabetes mellitus, pemphigus, auto-immune hemolytic anemia, dermatitis herpetiformis Duhring, membranous glomerulonephritis, Graves' disease, sympathetic ophthalmia, auto-immune polyendocrinopathies, multiple sclerosis and Reiter's disease.

54. (NEW) The use according to claim 50, wherein said T-cell-mediated immune processes are at least one of physiological, pathological, clinical or subclinical graft reactions.

55. (NEW) The use according to claim 54, wherein said graft reactions include at least one of a rejection crisis, a rejection reaction, a course of a rejection, a tolerance reaction or a course of a tolerance.

56. (NEW) A kit comprising at least one of a nucleic acid molecule according to claim 26, a vector according to claim 33, a host cell according to claim 34, a polypeptide according to claim 35, a recognition molecule according to claims 36 or 37 or 38, or a vaccine according to claim 39.

57. (NEW) Use of the kit according to claim 56 for the detection of a graft reaction.